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## PSYCHOLOGICAL LITERATURE.

*Friedrich Nietzsche, Aphorismes et fragments choisis.* Par H. LICHTENBERGER. Paris, F. Alcan, 1899. pp. xxxii, 181.

The author has put together in this little book some of the most striking parts of Nietzsche's work, under the following translated titles: *La naissance de la tragedie; Considerations inactuelles, choses humaines par trop humaines; Aurore; La gaie science; Ainsi parla Zarathustra; Par-delà le bien et le mal; La généalogie de la morale; Le cas Wagner; Le crépuscule des idoles; L'Antichrétien; Ecce Homo; Nietzsche contra Wagner; and Poésies*; not so much, he says, with a view of giving the reader an insight into Nietzsche's philosophy, as of presenting the philosopher "as a man, as a personality, as a poet." He would have his author appreciated for his moral nobility, and for his style as a writer, even if condemned as an illogical thinker.

A short sketch of Nietzsche's life is given, and the attempt made to show its harmony and, at bottom, its health physically and mentally up to the very moment of the great catastrophe which left him hopelessly insane. Complex as Nietzsche's mind seemed to be when analyzed, it nevertheless formed a unity. There was no internal struggle, no "anarchy of instincts," a sure sign of degeneracy. His views change radically, to be sure, in the course of his life. He loses his early Christian faith, and later his allegiance to the philosophy of Wagner and Schopenhauer; but the whole is an evolutionary, rather than a revolutionary process.

The development of Nietzsche's philosophy is also briefly reviewed. A positive and a negative tendency manifest themselves all through his life. Sometimes the one and sometimes the other has the ascendancy. The positive element is one of enthusiasm, causing him to love, admire, reverence. The negative element, even more powerful, is critical, the result of the sincerity of his nature.

He passes from his crusade against scientific optimism, where he calls to aid Schopenhauer and Wagner, to a direct denial of his former position. M. Lichtenberger thinks it is a significant fact that this takes place at the time when he is physically struggling against disease, and attributes the outcome largely to the fact that the philosopher is essentially a sound man.

All the principal facts of Nietzsche's thinking are similarly dealt with, and are made fairly clear.

At the beginning of each 'fragment' is a short résumé of the whole article, and a statement of the special conditions under which it was written.

The book is appetizing. No one can read it and be content. A more simple and direct way to create an interest in Nietzsche and his works can hardly be conceived.

*The Physical Nature of the Child, and How to Study it.* By STUART H. ROWE, Ph D. New York, The Macmillan Co., 1899. pp. xiv, 207.

The great practical good that has come from the study of children is, after all, the creation of a certain attitude toward them. This attitude is well brought out in Dr. Rowe's *The Physical Nature of the*